

Advertisements.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING will be held TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 8.30 and all MEMBERS of the B.M.M.O.A. are earnestly requested to attend.

W. Candler, Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1202]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"PYRRHUS."
Captain Ball, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 31st instant, at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1113]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 31st instant, at Noon, and as previously notified. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1192]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Chartered Steamship

"BALMORAL."
Captain McRitchie, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 31st instant, at 5 P.M. Instead of as previously advertised. For Freight, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1130]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG."
Captain Wang, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 4 P.M. Instead of as previously advertised. This steamer has superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1126]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA."
Captain R. Cass, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 4 P.M. Instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1187]

THE "PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL" STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORTS, PANAMA AND LONDON.
The S.S. "Adriatic" will be despatched for BATAVIA, LERAN, GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.

"MIRZAPORE."
Captain J. R. Lyden, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this office for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 13th August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London, (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo via a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bill of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1431]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896. (Subject to Alteration).

Monmouthshire, Saturday, 15th August.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE" will be despatched hence for PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOREA and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 15th August.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in QUADRUPPLICATE, and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

The S.S. Monmouthshire has Superior Accommodation for Saloon Passengers.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1200]

Advertisements.

WIRTH'S CIRCUS.

NO PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING

ON ACCOUNT OF DAMAGE DONE BY LAST NIGHT'S TYPHOON.

WATCH ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR NEXT PERFORMANCE.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1182]

LEVY HERMANOS.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST FOR CLEMENT DUNLOP'S BICYCLES—PRICE, \$185.
A special reliable Watch made for this Climate. Quality A. \$16
Quality B. \$12
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Opposite the Telegraph Office.
[1202]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "WUHU."
Captain Vaughan, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 2nd August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1185]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MENSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1427]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER, SODA WATER, LEMONADE, POTASH WATER, SELTZER WATER, LITHIA WATER, SARSAPARILLA WATER, TONIC WATER, GINGER ALE, GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [1200]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

REUTERS' MESSAGES.

THE JAMESON TRIAL.
LONDON, July 28th.

Dr. Jameson and the others connected with the Transvaal raid have been found guilty. Dr. Jameson has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without hard labour. Sir John Willoughby to ten months, Major White to seven months, and the Hon. C. Coventry, Mr. Grey, and Colonel White to five months' imprisonment. The sentences on the Military involve the loss of their Commissions. The prisoners were conveyed to Holloway Gaol.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

No plague cases to-day.

All the local Banks and Insurance Offices, notify that their offices will be closed on Monday next, it being a Bank Holiday.

CAPTAIN NICOLAISEN, of the Norwegian barque *Polynesta*, succumbed to an attack of dysentery at Bangkok on the 16th inst.

The distribution of prizes at Bellin's Public School takes place at 11 a.m. to-morrow. His lordship the Chief Justice has kindly consented to preside.

It is averred by a Sydney daily that a new cycle with solid rubber tyre and pneumatically hung frame is likely to replace the expensive and comparatively dangerous machine of to-day. The retail price will be under £12.

The *Scientific American* is booming a bicycle built of wood by a Philadelphia lad who could not afford the steel article. Everything is wood but the driving-band, which is a leather strap. The machine is sold for a few shillings, and the 14-year-old inventor of it is said to have made a fortune.

The cotton trade is, according to *Indian Engineering*, improving to such an extent that two or three new mills are to be forthwith started in Bombay. One of these is being promoted by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., the grantees of the Ahmedabad-Panaji Railway. Nearly all the requisite capital has been already subscribed.

At far too late an hour for publication in *extenso*, we received yesterday a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, together with copies of correspondence therein referred to. We managed to get the minutes in our last issue, but were obliged, very reluctantly, to hold over the correspondence. This is very regrettable, as it was impossible to include the latter in our Mail Supplement that went forward to Europe to-day.

The *Grafton*, which sailed yesterday for the north in strict accordance with orders—presumably if ordered to do so she would have left at the hour fixed by the Admiralty even if the centre of the typhoon was at that moment passing over the colony—put back to-day. She has probably burnt a lot of coal, had a tremendous "dusting," and been strained considerably in this ridiculous effort to give due effect to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, who is cruising round about Hakodate.

WIRTH'S CIRCUS suffered severely by the typhoon last night, and has in consequence postponed its next performance until further notice. The large tent had been taken down, but the seats, wooden dressing-rooms, box and booking offices and the bamboo fences were one and all levelled to the ground, and a large portion of the materials are missing. This is a blow for the management, and it will take some time to put the place in order to receive the public again.

To subscribers resident at the Peak, West Point, and British Kowloon an explanation is due on account of the non-delivery to them of our last issue until this forenoon. It was quite impossible, owing to the violence of the typhoon, for our delivery-men to get any distance with the papers, and we therefore decided to deliver to those who reside at a considerable distance from this office the *mail supplement* and last night's issue together this morning. We regret exceedingly that it was impossible to deliver as usual and can only hope and trust that our friends will make due allowance in view of the fact that the irregularity was caused solely by circumstances over which we had no control.

The Imperial Marine Insurance Co. of Japan—in the language of the *Chrysanthemum Land*, the "Tokuho Kaisho Eikoku Kabushiki Kaisha"—with a capital of 3,000,000 *yen* (about £400,000) has started business in Sydney. Burns, Philip & Co. are the local agents. Considering that the Australian fire and marine insurance business is mostly done by foreigners already, and the local offices are fast being smothered by the stupendous mass of foreign competition, the *Sydney Bulletin* thinks this big Japanese office may as well add itself to the list as not. When every other nation is scrambling for a share of the business, a Japanese company more or less hardly signifies.

In his report on the trade, &c., of Hongkong during 1895 forwarded to the Secretary of State to-day, His Excellency the Governor writes:—"This will probably be one of the last Blue Book reports which I shall have the honour to address to you from Hongkong, and in concluding it I would point out that the expectations I formed and gave expression to some four and a half years ago, and which were then adversely criticised and even treated in some quarters with derision, have been in some measure fulfilled. 1895 and 1896 have been exceedingly prosperous years notwithstanding various impediments, and I hope and have every reason to believe this colony, looking to its remarkable vitality, will, in the future, continue to advance in wealth and prosperity."

An interesting walking match has just been decided at Yercaud, in the Shevaroy Hills, in which Mr. Gompertz bet Mr. Laing twenty pounds that the latter would not walk twelve times between points making a total distance of 64 miles in twenty-four hours. The walk commenced at six o'clock in the morning and, according to the *Calcutta Statesman*, concluded at four o'clock the next morning, Mr. Laing winning the wager with two hours to spare.

The *Japan Mail* report that the Shanghai Spinning Company (Japanese) was suspended for a time until the results of the new China and Japan treaty could be definitely ascertained. It had, however, purchased some land in Shanghai for 11,000,000 taels since neither been rented or sold. The value of land in that city has been greatly enhanced of late, and it is estimated that if the land was sold now the projectors would secure a profit of 60 per cent. When the cost of floating the company and its subsequent suspension are deducted, a profit of 20 per cent. is still left, and the company is advised to sell.

The following from the *Sydney Bulletin* of the 4th July will interest the many friends of Chevalier de Kontski—Chevalier Antoine de Kontski, just now giving a series of pianoforte recitals at Melbourne Bijou, may be accepted as the most remarkable musical identity on earth. At the good old age of 80 he travels on his merits as a soulful executant, not less than on his ability to play from memory all the finest works of the famous composers, who knew him personally in the long, long ago. He is himself a composer of 300 sonatas, symphonies, oratorios, masses and operas. Had he died in 1829 he would have received the obituary notice due to an infant prodigy—yet he still lives. In childhood he was the petted pupil of Beethoven; in youth, he played marbles and darts with Chopin; and since he arrived at man's estate, he has given more performances in public, and kissed a greater number of royal hands, than any other classical musician that ever was. M. de Kontski, who is now Court Pianist to Kaiser William, dates his style of Chevalier from 1850, when the King of Prussia gave him his decoration along with the Art and Science medal which he wears upon his mainly bosom to-day.

News of the loss of the British barque *Belfore*, which loaded in Australia a short time ago, was received by the underwriters in Sydney on the 4th inst. The vessel was dismasted and abandoned in a sinking condition 300 miles south by west of Cape Horn, the crew being picked up by the barque *Candella* and landed at Capetown. The captain tells a thrilling story: The *Belfore*, which was a vessel of 1,241 tons, was on a voyage from Calcutta to Buenos Aires, with a cargo of saltpetre. When 300 miles off the Horn she met a hurricane, during which she was totally dismasted. The falling wreckage crashed through the deck and smashed the pumps, and the cry soon went up that the vessel was sinking. An attempt was made to lower the boats, but failed. The boats were smashed, one of the seamen being killed. The crew were then compelled to stand by the wreck for two days. They suffered terrible privations, and had abandoned all hope, when the *Candella* hove in sight and rescued them from the sinking vessel. The ship *Glana*, bound from Iquique (Chili) to Hamburg, was dismasted off the Horn in the same hurricane, and the crew, like those on the *Belfore*, had a terrible experience. They were eventually rescued by the barque *Edinburgh* and landed at Natal, South Africa.

A TRIAL of a patent gold-saving process which will prove of great value, particularly on the fields where water is scarce, took place (states a Melbourne contemporary) at Bangle's machinery yards, North Melbourne, lately, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen interested in mining. The process in question is known as Phillips' patent dry gold-separating and ore-dressing process, and, as the name indicates, it provides a means of separating gold from the ore without the use of water. Further than this, not only is water not used, but mercury is also dispensed with. Apart altogether from many other advantages the fact that water is not required is sufficient to indicate the great value the new process will be on such a field as Coolgardie and others, where water is both scarce and expensive. Phillips' process may be shortly described as a system of gradual reduction followed by mechanical separation by means of endless belt-shaking tables, together with a suitable screening and classifying apparatus. The ore, after being crushed, passes into a revolving shaking screen. What is retained by the screen goes back for further crushing, and the rest passes on to the classifiers. These automatically divide the material into five classes or sizes, which are discharged into vanners, which work as concentrators, and save the gold pyrites and other valuable minerals, and a finishing vanner separates the free gold from the concentrates and delivers it clean enough for melting. The process has the additional advantage of requiring but little manual labour. Only two men—a feeder and an engine-driver—are requisite, and the plant will treat up to three tons of ore an hour, but the addition of more vanners and classifiers will increase the quantity which can be treated. Altogether the process is one of great promise, and the trial was highly successful. It is stated that this particular machine has been sent to the Golden West.

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW, 31st July.

American mail due, 11 a.m.—Price Distribution at Bellin's Public School.

Noon.—Meeting of shareholders of the H.K. & Macao Steamboat Co., at No. 18, Bank Buildings.

SATURDAY, 1st August.

City of Rio de Janeiro leaves for San Francisco, via usual ports of call.

4 p.m.—*Olympic* leaves for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, via usual ports of call.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

THIS morning at the Magistrate's, a house servant was charged with the theft of \$300 in notes and an umbrella at Quarry Bay some two years ago, and, the evidence being sufficient, was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions. While making his statement, and denying the theft of the money, he said, as interpreted:—"I left without permission. As I had no umbrella, I took my master's." He was, evidently of the same opinion as many of his betters in regard to this useful means of protection against rain!

RUMOURS have lately been arising at Calcutta regarding a supposed wreck on Socotra, and on the 16th instant the news was circulated that a passing steamer sighted another steamer on the rocks off Socotra Island. The vessel was divided, and in the forepart some fourteen men were seen clinging to the rigging. Owing to the roughness of the weather rescue was impossible. The Indian Marine steamer *Minto* was despatched in search, but was unable to approach the spot. She then proceeded to the rear of the island and landed a search party. No clue, however, was discovered. It was believed in Calcutta that the wrecked steamer was the *Ceylon*, from Baselo, with a cargo of rice for London.

CABLE TELEGRAM SERVICE.

HONGKONG, July 30th.

The following was issued as an express this forenoon:—

WITH JAPAN.—Situation unchanged. The cable steamer has been on position of break since Tuesday morning, but has not yet spoken.

The "Djoula" route appears to be working fairly well.

A MAIL FOR NAGASAKI.—Clores at Shanghai to-morrow, July 31st. Telegrams to be forwarded by this means should reach us not later than 10.45 a.m. marked "By Post or Wire."

WITH EUROPE via Eastern.—Owing to floods in India there is some delay to-day on telegrams from Europe and America.

LOCAL.—The typhoon has not affected the cable service.

J. M. BECK.
For Manager-in-Charge.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* states:—It is satisfactory to know that the Indian contingent at Siam has with it several Maxim guns and 10,000 rounds of ammunition for each gun. A correspondent, writing from the Sudan, says:—"What can those thick now who a few years ago pronounced the machine gun a useless toy? We owe it to Lord Wolseley's wonderful foresight that this new arm first had a chance in our Army. It was a long time before the Government of India could be induced to give the Maxim a look in. Now that it has done so it is instructive to see what a prominent place it has assigned to it. Certainly in such warfare as that in the Sudan the weapon is invaluable. Has India enough of these guns? It would be well for the subject to be seriously considered, for there are many who hold strongly that it has not."

REUTERS informs us that "Dr. Jim," otherwise Dr. Jameson of Transvaal fame, has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, without hard labour, and his distinguished colleagues to lesser terms; also without hard labour. If this sentence of the Court were the closing scene of the political drama which has attracted so much attention to South Africa we might have cause to be pleased, but unfortunately the sentence passed on the impetuous Doctor is only sufficiently severe to induce adverse criticism from our neighbours and possibly ridicule among certain sections of British politicians. The sentence ends nothing in fact. It is a mere by-play and the scramble for African plums will go on just the same as before, with the same risk of serious conflict, the same force of independent government in the Transvaal, and the same, if not more, exhibition of envy, hatred, and malice towards Britishers in the little African republic.

In Hongkong we have no municipality and the chances are that many a year will elapse before we get one. In Australia, however, they are as numerous as apples in autumn, as the following clipping tends to prove:—A side-splitting illustration of the *Bullfinch's* recent remarks on the absurdity of three-ha'penny municipalities, gingerbread town-halls, and tin aldermen is the corporate catatonia that has overtaken the Hilliputian municipality of Five Dock (Sydney). This gorgeous little state couldn't meet the account of a creditor who dunned it for a few pounds; a bailiff took possession of its palatial Town Hall, and the office stocks were sold up and realised £30,000, or 75 per cent. more than the debt plus the cost of bailiff. The buyer, being the father of an alderman, has let the municipality the furniture at a rental of 30s a week, so that the worst of the crisis is over. Five Dock is municipally a quarter of a century old, though the present corporation is only a splinter of the old one. The latter was proclaimed in '71; it was divided into two in '79. Under the rotten condition of New South Wales municipal law, any area whatever may be separated from an existing municipality and proclaimed a municipality "on its own" upon the petition of two-thirds of "the electors" in that area. So that it would not be impossible to have a New South Wales municipality composed of three persons and a vacant block of land.

AMONG the sheaves of English obituaries on the late Sir Henry Parkes, Australia's "Grand Old Man," the *Saturday Review's* brief, notice stands out as about the truest yet penned:—"Undoubtedly a man of considerable talents, he rose to place and power by his gift of vigorous, rugged, and picturesquely ungrammatical oratory, for a time he was followed by a section of the Antipodean public that he took himself quite seriously as a heaven-sent statesman. He regarded Australia as a Greater Britain, and himself as the greatest of Australians. A colonial egotist, he believed that what he could not do could be done by no one else in Australia. The fact that Australia has not come nearer to Federation than she is now is due in a large measure to his unbending jealousy of other men's efforts. His inability to pay his debts seems to have convinced his admirers that he was an Australian Pitt." There is but one error—Parkes was not ungrammatical.

A stroll along the Praya from east to west gives a vivid idea of the force of the storm, and a few details of the effect of what the strength of it must have been. The hard roadway along the sea-wall has been torn up in many places, deep cavities are visible, the temporary wooden piles erected in front of the Central Market, and various places in the vicinity have been torn up and knocked to pieces. The bamboo scaffolding in front of the Club building was blown away in blows, and the masonry on New Palace's

Mr. Thomas North Christie has again been re-nominated for the Ceylon Legislative Council, as the Planter's Member, in place of Mr. Giles-Walker.

It is reported from Madras that his Holiness Sri Jagat Guru, of Snigeri, has discovered a ruby mine, valued at more than forty lakhs of rupees, while certain of his fields were being worked. The matter having been reported to the Mysore Government, it is stated that the Government has placed the mine at the disposal of the Guru.

THE TYPHOON.

Not since the ever-memorable typhoon of 1874, which did such immense damage both in Hongkong and in the neighbouring colony of Macao, has this fair "Isle of Fragrant Streams" experienced such a storm as visited us last night. It was not so much the force of the wind, though that was very great, that justifies this statement, as the fact that the strongest gusts struck Victoria from the north and north-east, in which directions there was no protection, so that the full force of Nature's manifestation of strength had unobstructed play. Early forewarned as we were, thanks to the messages from Manila and the notices sent out by the Hongkong Observatory, every preparation was made on all sides, so that the minimum of damage was done in the Colony itself, but what that is two hours' investigation of the streets of the city this morning amply showed. There is only too much reason to fear that it will be days before the full amount of damage done in the surrounding districts is known—if it is ever ascertained. We have yet to hear from Macao and Canton, where there is every reason to fear the storm was felt severely.

PREPARATIONS.

As we stated yesterday, long before noon the vessels in harbour began to run for shelter, and by 3 o'clock the fairway was nearly clear, while the shores of Kowloon Bay and the waters between Stonecutters' Island and Lanchow were filled with steamers, cargo boats, junks and sampans, all seeking places where the storm could rapidly approach without inflicting any in comparative safety. Nearly every steam launch in a harbour noted for the numbers of these badly crafted craft, was busy, as long as it was safe to run, towing craft of all descriptions to places of safety, and by 4 o'clock, when the sea in the harbour rendered traffic impossible, nearly every vessel was snugly stowed away in some place of safety. The few large steamers which elected to ride out the storm where they were had double anchors and all chain on, and had steam up so as to be prepared for emergencies. And all these preparations were needed. The fury of the typhoon was running in the harbour, seas were breaking in huge masses all along the Praya from East Point to Kennedy town, flying across the street and washing into the houses along the road. The concrete blocks near the new Club were in a specially exposed position, and long before dark were being constantly washed over by seas and spray. As darkness came on the storm increased, and owing to various mishaps to the electric light wires and street gas lamps, by nine o'clock the city roads were left in darkness. Various parties were patrolling the Praya to render any assistance needed, but in the intense darkness, with the blinding rain in addition, it was very difficult to remain there, and happily in but few cases, mentioned below, was assistance needed. The typhoon seems to have reached its height just about midnight, when the gusts of wind from the eastward were indeed terrific in force—108 miles an hour. By this time all the weak structures had collapsed, and as the wind lost its force, the thousands of weary mortals who up to that time had been unable to rest dropped into a troubled sleep after a most trying night. By 7 o'clock this morning the wind had fallen to an ordinary gale, the rain ceased falling and the residents in the colony were able to take stock of the damage done.

THE OBSERVATORY REPORT.

The Observatory officials report to-day as follows:—"On the 29th at 4.40 p.m. it was almost certain that the typhoon would pass close to Gap Rock. At 5.45 p.m. two rounds of typhoon guns were fired. At 6 p.m. the velocity of the wind, then blowing from the East, was 108 miles per hour. On the 30th instant at daylight the Black Ball was hoisted. At 11.20 a.m. the typhoon entered the coast near Macao. Telegraphic communication between the Observatory and Hongkong was interrupted from 3.15 p.m. to 5.55 p.m. and has been interrupted since 7 p.m. yesterday."

A SUD FATALITY.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the American schooner *Wuchowpo*, formerly the well-known *Montara*, which was anchored in Wanchai Bay, near Kowloon Island, was seen to be dragging her anchors. This vessel was in command of Captain Norman Jay, who was best known here as an artist, who had taken charge of her but a few weeks ago, intending to run her up the West River as soon as that was opened. He seems to have had but two Chinese sailors on board. This vessel, despite all that those on board could do, gradually neared the shore, and in front of the Blue Buildings passed but a few yards off a short pier there. Here the Police were waiting with lines to rescue those on board, but Captain Jay insisted upon his Chinese companion leaving first, and he was safely landed on the pier with no further damage than a thorough wetting. Another line was thrown on board for the ship's master, and seeing it he jumped into the boiling sea, and willing hands began to drag him to safety. But the fated man lost his hold of the life-line, and was swept past the place of safety, and before another line could reach him he was dashed with terrific force against the stone-faced sea-wall just at the foot of Arsenal Street. This seems to have stunned him, as, after floating for a moment in full view of those who would have saved him, but to whom the boiling cauldron in which he lay was certain death, he sank and his body was drawn out to sea. It has not yet been recovered. The schooner stranded in front of the Ordnance Store yard about ten minutes later, on an even keel, and the seas did her no further damage than knocking her top hamper away. There she lies to-day, nearly dry, with her masts gone, but with her hull nearly as sound as when she left her builders' hands.

THE BAZOOKA ON SHOW.

A stroll along the Praya from east to west gives a vivid idea of the force of the storm, and a few details of the effect of what the strength of it must have been. The hard roadway along the sea-wall has been torn up in many places, deep cavities are visible, the temporary wooden piles erected in front of the Central Market, and various places in the vicinity have been torn up and knocked to pieces. The bamboo scaffolding in front of the Club building was blown away in blows, and the masonry on New Palace's

Mr. Thomas North Christie has again been re-nominated for the Ceylon Legislative Council, as the Planter's Member, in place of Mr. Giles-Walker.

It is reported from Madras

What is nowhere to be found. The pier, masts and bathing tank of the Victoria Recreation Club has been completely demolished, and coolies were busy this morning salvaging the materials. The loss is estimated at about \$5,000. A large lighter belonging to the Naval Department was wrecked on the eastern end of the pier, and the Club buildings, and now rests on piles some three feet above the water line. A very large lighter belonging to the same department, No. 16, has been washed inside the pier, and the sea-wall in front of the P. & O. office. When it is not too badly damaged by the rocks she must have touched in her passage, it will be a hard job to get her off again. Two other lighters have sunk at their moorings, and are now awash at low tide. Several emergency boats came to the rescue of the crew of the Victoria Hotel, and though their crews were rescued safely, the junks are total losses. On the Praya towards the Harbour Office, and beyond, there is a large quantity of wreckage, several sampans having been washed ashore. The neighbourhood of the old P. & O. jetty presents a lively appearance, a large number of sampans being piled up, while many more rode out the gale there in safety, protected from the heavy seas by the half-finished reclamation works. The large Chinese-owned three storey godown at No. 1 and No. 2 Connaught Street presents a sorry appearance. The roof of this was blown in about 8 o'clock, and the walls of the third storey followed so that now the large amount of cargo stored in the building is partly hidden by masses of bricks, tiles and mortar. Fortunately no one was hurt by this downfall, but the loss on the building alone is estimated at \$3,000. The temporary mat-shed hospital at Kennedy-town was blown away, the permanent buildings, in which the few patients were housed, standing firmly. The search light maintained at Musso's Wharf by the War Department was unscathed, while the apparatus was left undamaged. At this wharf two cargo boats came to grief, one being washed clean over the jetty and sunk on the inside, while another was washed away to sea with a crew of some twelve persons, who, though twice driven off the boat by the Police, had each time returned. Nothing has since been heard of them.

Along the upper roads there have been blown down numbers, Calne, Robinson, and Garden Roads being blocked to traffic. In Queen's Road a large tree was blown across the street in front of Murray Barracks, while in front of the Cricket Ground an iron electric light pole was snapped and at 10 o'clock spanned the road. Many chimneys were destroyed in the Gardens. Most of the houses in the colony show signs of the violence of the wind, tiles being blown off, verandahs unscathed and badly secured windows blown in. A mat-shed erected over the Government offices was blown down, but it is reported that the Colonial Secretary kept his hair on. The fortunate owners who were typhoons insured will now be congratulating themselves on their foresight, but many must be the owners who will suffer largely from this typhoon.

At the Peak, where the full force of the wind was felt, the damage has been considerable. The yard was blown from the flag-staff, and all scaffolds were blown down. A mat-shed erected for the temporary accommodation of the Indian constables at Mount Gough was blown completely away. The telephone wires are down over the whole Peak district, and few indeed are the street lamps left standing. Thanks, however, to the substantial construction of the buildings in that district, no serious casualties have been reported.

IN THE HARBOUR.
It was in the harbour, amid the bounding waves and dashing spray, that the greatest trouble was to be expected. However, most of the vessels had run for shelter, though a few elected to ride it out at anchor. At Wanchai Bay the men-of-war remained where they were. The *Mermaid* was in a sorry plight about 3 o'clock, when she was fouled by the *Amara*, a *poora* when the latter was seeking a safer anchorage, but no great damage was done beyond dragging her anchors. She was, however, later run into by the *Scottish Isles* and the *Africa*, the former partly unloading her. The *Victor Emanuel*, *Tuscan*, *Humber*, *Worm* and *Redpoll* all rode out the storm safely, though their moorings dragged somewhat, and this morning the *Victor* was towed back to her berth at anchor. At Kowloon, where the vessels at Kowloon were blown by the wind, the *German* mail steamer *Scythia* especially, being off Kowloon Point when she broke. She left for Shanghai at 11 a.m. and will experience bad weather if the typhoon recurs. The *Grafton*, which put to sea for Japan yesterday, returned today, evidently unable to combat the sea outside. The *Olympia*, fast to the P. & O. western buoy dragged this about 4.30 o'clock, but she once dropped her anchor and rode the storm safely, while the heavy *Witch* was cut adrift, was last seen driving before the wind towards Green Island at a terrific rate. The *Glen Calindi*, which was lately on fire in Yaumatei Bay, was reported damaged and ashore at Kowloon, and some fears were felt for the safety of the crew on board. Five of the sailing vessels in the western end of the harbour dragged their anchors, but to none of these was any great damage done. In the anchorage behind Sze-cu-tien, there was considerable damage to the *Witch*, a considerable number of cargo-boats which sought safety there, but no loss of life has so far been reported. The hospital-ship *Hydra* dragged her anchors somewhat, but held firm before she got too near the shore. A new steamer being built by Kwong Hip Loong at Yaumatei broke adrift and piled up on the eastern end of Sze-cu-tien, breaking her back and becoming a total wreck. One of the Hoppo's launches, keeping up the blockade on Hongkong, in shore S.W. of China was blown away, but her crew is in safety. The schooner *Retriever* drifted on to Blackhead's bulk at the point and broke the latter's leaders and carried away some of her own top hamper, but she was safely brought up soon after.

RESCUE WORK.
Several parties were at work along the Praya during the evening rendering what aid was possible to the boat people, and by this means several lives were saved. Detective Inspector Collins, with Warders Gidley, Morley and Quincey, dragged the crews out of three sampans near the old P. & O. jetty, much against their will, and then pulled the boats ashore, when they were again occupied by their owners with hardly a "thank you" to their rescuers. Desperate efforts were made to save the captain of the *Woochoyong* by several Police and Europeans, while volunteers on Pedder's Wharf and the river steamer piers rescued several people from watery graves.

SHIP ROCK.
Great anxiety was felt this morning for the safety of the light-keepers at Gap Rock. At 3 o'clock yesterday they reported the barometer was 29.00, with the rock awash, and at 9 o'clock they reported the glass as standing at 28.60, and after that there were no communication until noon to-day, when a message was received stating that though the typhoon had passed almost over the station, all was well, with the exception of a slight mishap to the landing derrick. Everything had passed through the ordeal unscathed.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. Mr. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided, and there were also present Mr. P. B. C. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Mr. H. B. Lethbridge (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. F. H. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. Hugh McCullum (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

CHOLERA AT PENANG.

A letter from the Colonial Secretary at Penang respecting the number of cases of cholera in Penang, Wellesley and Penang, during the week ending 30th June, as follows, and ending 7th July 1896, was laid on the table.

PLAGUE IN SWATOW.

H. M. Consul at Swatow reported, under date of 18th July, that no cases of bubonic plague had occurred at that port during the previous seven days, and that the Medical Officer of the Port declared it finished.

CENSUS.

Correspondence referring to the taking of a census this year was laid on the table, and on the motion of Dr. Clark it was resolved that "It is desirable that a census should be taken this year."

ILLEGAL SUNSHADES.

The attention of the Board was called to an advertisement in the *Chinese Mail*, signed by Messrs. Leigh and Orange, informing the Chinese public that in a recent case the action of the Sanitary Board in ordering the removal of certain sunshades had been declared illegal. The advertisement recommended that in all cases in future where such notices were served the householders refuse to obey, and engage solicitors to resist the illegal action of the Board's officers.

Mr. Ede intimated:—I would not take any special notice of this advertisement, but keep it on record.

The Colonial Surgeon:—It is right that the members of the Board should be informed of the notice, but it is not worth further notice.

Captain Superintendent of Police:—That capital should be made out of any case that goes against the Sanitary Board is to be expected, but not in the way Messrs. Leigh and Orange have done. I do not think any notice should be taken of the advertisement.

The President moved, "that the papers be filed in the archives of this office."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board, after transacting routine business, adjourned for a fortnight.

HONGKONG IN 1895.

A PROSPEROUS BUT SOMEWHAT UNVENTFUL YEAR.
We are indebted to the courtesy of his Excellency the Governor for a copy of the covering despatch accompanying the Blue Book for 1895 which was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to-day. From this lengthy document we take the following interesting remarks:—

PLAGUE.

I am happy to say that the terrible scourge known as the bubonic plague, which devastated the Colony during the early summer months of 1894, did not reappear in epidemic form during the year under review. There were, however, several cases, and the number of which all except one ended fatally. Three of these cases were Portuguese and the remainder Chinese. The measures which were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation for a period of ten days of the people exposed to the infection. In houses where the cases occurred, the measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease were:—
(i) Isolation of those attacked by the disease at the Kennedy Town Plague Hospital.
(ii) Disinfection of the infected houses.
(iii) Segregation

Intimations.

NOTA BENE.

A GOOD THING IS WORTH REPEATING.

CHAMPAGNE BITTERS

A TONIC

FOR BRAIN-WORKERS, THE WEAK, AND DEBILITATED.

WATKINS & CO., Proprietors,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1895.

TWENTY (20) PER CENT.

SAVING OF FUEL!

HOLDSWORTH'S
MICA COMPOSITION

FOR

BOILERS AND STEAM PIPES.

THE ONLY SELF-ADHESIVE AND PERMANENT NON-CONDUCTOR.

ASBESTOS COMPOSITION AND INSERTION AT REDUCED RATES.

For further Particulars, Prices, and Estimate, apply to

C. HOLDSWORTH,
EASTERN MICA WORKS,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1896.

HONGKONG HOTEL,

PRAYA, APRIL 7TH 1896.

Certain misleading statements having been put into circulation regarding the relative merits of the BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING COMPOSITION as compared with a locally-prepared composition, BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED, deem it necessary, in their own interests, to place authenticated testimonials before all whom it may concern.

These testimonials may be seen at the Offices of the Company at any time.

W. JACKSON,

Manager.

P.S.—Bell's Asbestos Non-conducting Composition is now being used by the Public Works Department of Hongkong.

PHARMACEUTIC PRODUCTS OF THE FARBERWERKE VORM MEISTER,
LUCIUS & BRUNING HOCHST MAIN.Dr. KNORR'S LION BRAND
"ANTIPYRINE,"

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, WHOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best ANTISEPTIC. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's Signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL,"

Is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds is described as amazing.

Dr. OVERLACH'S

"MIGRAININE,"

(ANTIPYRINE-CAFFEINE CITRATE)

Is valuable for MIGRAINE and of the greatest value in treating HEADACHES of definite etiology, in the HEADACHES of INFLUENZA, of NICOTINE and MORPHIA POISONING, and generally where the administration of other remedies have failed. To be had of every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Supplies constantly on hand at the

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

LEVY HERMANOS.

AND AT
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ILOILO AND PARIS.
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS,
GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for London & Australia. Watches
awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition
and for Vespertine and Swan's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.
Nos. 44 & 46, Queen's Road Central. 1895

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE
BETWEEN YOU ANDCHICAGO,
U.S.A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, etc.

MONTGOMERY WARD & Co.,
111 to 113 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U.S.A.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 31st instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
(FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.)

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN AND GENOA.

VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.
Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

"BISAGNO,"
Captain Mancini, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 5 P.M.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in VICTORIA DOCK.
For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1896.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR TIENSIN.

"NANCHANG,"
Captain Finlayson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1896.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

"TAIYUAN,"
Captain Nelson, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 4th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1896.

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to RIO DE JANEIRO, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA RICKMERS,"
Captain E. Berg, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th August.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1896.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

"BENGLOE,"
Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above on the 6th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1896.

"STRATH" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

"STRATHNEVIS,"
Captain Pailly, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 10th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1896.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"CHINGTU,"
Innes, Commander, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1896.

JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alterations)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, JAVA

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Federation ... To JAVA ... August.

S.S. Germania ... To JAVA ... Sept.

S.S. Carina ... To JAVA ... October.

S.S. Germania ... To JAPAN ... August.

S.S. Carina ... To JAPAN ... Sept.

S.S. Federation ... To JAPAN ... October.

General Agents for China & Japan, LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1896.

"ORESTES,"
Captain Pellford, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1896.

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"EUPLECTELA,"
Captain Morris, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th August.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1896.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

Capital Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,

(FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.)

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN AND GENOA.

VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

"BISAGNO,"

Captain Mancini, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 5 P.M.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in VICTORIA DOCK.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1896.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR TIENSIN.

"NANCHANG,"

Captain Finlayson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1896.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

"TAIYUAN,"

Captain Nelson, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 4th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1896.

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to RIO DE JANEIRO, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA RICKMERS,"

Captain E. Berg, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th August.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1896.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

"BENGLOE,"

Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above on the 6th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1896.

"STRATH" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

"STRATHNEVIS,"

Captain Pailly, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 10th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1896.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Innes, Commander, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1896.

JAVA, CHINA, JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS INDIA

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alterations)

JAVA, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AMOY, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, JAVA

FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. Federation ... To JAVA ... August.

S.S. Germania ... To JAVA ... Sept.

S.S. Carina ... To JAVA ... October.

S.S. Germania ... To JAPAN ... August.

S.S. Carina ... To JAPAN ... Sept.

S.S. Federation ... To JAPAN ... October.

General Agents for China & Japan, LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1896.

"ORESTES,"

Captain Pellford, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1896.

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"EUPLECTELA,"

Captain Morris, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th August.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

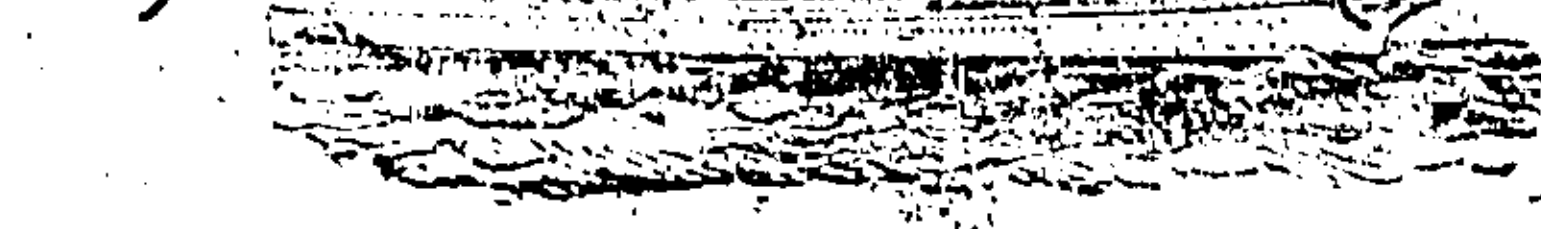
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1896.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1896.



1896.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 12th August.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 2nd September.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 30th September.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made